

INTIMATION.



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LIMITED.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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WE have just received a shipment of
APPLE BRAND CIDER Bottled by
Messrs. ROBERT PORTER & COMPANY
Proprietors of the famous BULL DOG
BRANDS OF STOUT and ALE.

It is highly recommended by many medical
men on account of its beneficial action in
certain ailments, particularly in complaints of
a gassy origin or tendency. Either by itself
or Mixed with SODA or GINGER BEER
it makes a most wholesome, palatable and
refreshing Summer Beverage.

PER CASE OF 8 DOZ. PINTS ... \$30.00

PER DOZ. ... \$4.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1906.

[30]

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Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 14TH, 1906

It is always more satisfactory to a writer to
have instead of one isolated text, a group
of correlatives. Truly or falsely it seems to
widen the outlook, and to bring nearer
what the classics called "universals". Thus
for present consideration we take the
demands for rigorous prosecution of
anarchists, the type of fiction now being
published by the halfpenny papers, and
some comments made by the *North-China*
Daily News on the appearance of a battalion
of Chinese volunteers at Shanghai. Here
are incongruities rather than correlatives,
it may be urged: which "just shows", as
the nursery people say, the untrustworthi-
ness of judgment at first sight. The
majority of the newspapers have been
pleading that the nations should eschew
sentimentality and enter upon a policy of
rigorous suppression. They appear happily
unconscious of the fact that their singularly
unanimous outburst is a direct outcome of
the shock to sentiment. We have remarked
the circumstance that nearly all have seen
the horrid aspect of the outrage at Madrid
in the fact that it should have coincided
with the bridal march, that it should
have marred such supreme moments of a
woman's life. Then while all shared the
rejoicing for a fortunate escape, few thought
of the mangled dead at first. When these
unfortunates were remembered, it seemed
only as a spur to the cries for action, stern,
merciless, against the social pests whose
mad methods had caused the sensation.
We set down this reflection with all due
respect for human nature, admitting that
the present popular attitude towards all

anarchists was to be expected in the cir-
cumstances.

Then we pass on to the type of fiction
mentioned, which, as most readers know, is
a modern imitation, with less literary
merit, of the "Battle of Dorking" of old
"Maga" days. At the back of all these
sensational pictures of England invaded
and blasted by conquering foreigners there
is an exorable purpose, akin to the objects
of bodies like the Navy League, and of
those who believe in the urgent need of
adopting conscription. In the proper place,
the traditional place for the moral of a
story, we will say how and why we consider
this method of pursuing a right purpose to
be wrong.

There remains the third item of our
multiple text, the question of the Chinese
volunteers at Shanghai. Our contemporary
notes their smartness and relative efficiency,
points out that it was the riots of last Decem-
ber that called them into being, doubts the
necessity of their existence as a body, and
has no doubt at all that they constitute a
danger to local society. In our con-
temporary's place, we should probably have
said similar things, for its first concern
is of course the safety of the European
community whom it so ably represents.
If at this safe distance we are able to
see something amusing in the quotation
following, and find it fits our purpose, we
know we shall be forgiven for any seeming
disrespect in the using of it.

"So long as the members of the Chinese corps
content themselves without arms, no serious
objection can be raised to their continued
existence, but it is known that this is not the
intention. There are very obvious reasons why
it would be unwise, if not impossible, to end
Chinese volunteers under the banner of the
Municipality, and there are equally grave reasons
for requiring that they shall not exercise their
very laudable desires for military training either
within or just upon the borders of the settlement.
At any given moment there might come in the
future, as has unfortunately happened in the
past, a clash of opinions between the foreign
Council and the Chinese local authorities and it
would be unfair to the members of the corps
themselves to lay them open even to the
possibility of a choice of allegiance."

To emphasise the correlation of the fore-
going references is to make the point. It is
that, for causes as yet not fully appreciated,
the race is in danger of becoming too
panicky, if it has not already gone too far.
Our preachers and writers feed us on panics,
even manufacturing panic material when it
does not conveniently present itself. Some
years ago it was remarked that the dis-
proportionate terror shown whenever an
anarchist bomb exploded was evident in
the unimpaired ferocity with which the
assaults were denounced. The people
who run the greatest risk, the monarchs,
show their breeding in the calmness of
their bearing; those whose peril is a hun-
dred thousand times less indulge in a sleep-
ing rage. The deliberate cries of "wolf, wolf",
evidently assume that the people are so
many sheep, best moved by a good scare.
Thus our modern fiction is designed to
"make our flesh creep". To persuade the
Briton to increase the number of his soldiers,
or to augment the material of his navy, they
deliberately try to evoke feelings of fear.
As yet the Briton is not quite a coward,
and we suspect that an inner and perhaps
unconscious resentment against these
methods has tended to make him incline an
ear, perversely as it were, to the cranks who
preach disarmament, and so to bring about
grave Cabinet crises like the one mentioned
in our telegrams. We do not insist upon
this hypothesis; we do think it time that
the old spirit, which enabled Drake's men
to play a good game of bowls while awaiting
the Armada, should be given a chance to
reassert itself. Our ancestors did not worry
about an extra ton or gun, but simply kept
themselves "fit", to meet the foe, big or
little. The idea of regarding the Chinese
volunteers complacently, so long as they
remain unarmed, would be amusing were it
not for its contrary suggestion that carrying
arms they deserve to be fearfully regarded.
Yielding to hysterical outbursts against
anarchists (who are not more numerous
than ordinary murderers, whom we all
risk), listening to silly stories of imaginary
devastations in our territory, and so on,
cannot but be demoralising. At the
time of Togo's victory over Rozhdervsky,
the *Times* made a good point when
it said that event showed that mere material
equality was as dust in the balance when
weighed in the day of battle against
superiority of moral equipment. The
arguments against the new short rifle
may be remembered as symptomatic of the
demoralising nervousness against which we
write. The risk to our soldiers with its
shorter reach was dwelt upon, as if the man
with the longer reach must always win, by
virtue of mere inches. A good stout heart
and cool nerves count for something. The
hawk attacking the young rook never stops
to reckon the odds against him.

Yesterday the discovery of a plague corpse on
the hillside at Yuenlai was officially recorded.
It made the 867th case.

The *V. R. C. Magazine* for July lives up to
its reputation as a record of local sport. Dr.
Kew is the subject of the eighth article on
"Outdoor Men."

The warships and other vessels submerged in
and near the harbour of Port Arthur were
disposed of by public tender. The number of
vessels offered was 21, which have fallen into
the hands of eight bidders. The total price
fetched was Y112,898.

To-day is the anniversary of the taking
of the Bastille, which is celebrated in
France as a national fête. The French com-
munity in Hongkong make a holiday of the
occasion and the French Consul will be "at
home" to all comers in the course of the day.

The *Laundry* quotes the following adver-
tisement of a Japanese who takes in washing:
"Contrary to our opposite company, we will
most cleanly and carefully wash our customers
with possible cheap prices as follows: Ladies
two dollars per hundred; gentlemen one and a
half dollars per hundred."

Is it possible that Seathed, the land of golf,
learned the game from France? More than
one word of the language peculiar to golf is of
undoubtedly French origin. "Caddie," for
instance, evidently comes from "cadiet," and
"dormy" from "dormir." It would be
strangely ironical if it were found that in yet
another of the games we are now teaching the
French were only returning an ancient and
forgotten gift.

The following alterations have been made in
the positions of the boys marking the Outer
Bay, Min River entrance. No. 1 Fairway
Boys has been shifted to the northward of its
former position, and from its Sharp Peak now
bears N. 74° W. distant 7 miles. No. 2 Fairway
Boys has been shifted to the northward of its
former position, and from its Sharp Peak now
bears N. 65° W. distant 5.1 miles. The bearings
given are magnetic.

There was a stormy sitting of the Duma in
St. Petersburg on June 14th. A notification
by the Minister of Justice of the prosecution
of a peasant deputy for a press offence, accom-
panied by a request for his exclusion, was met
by a refusal on the ground that the House
considered the motive for the prosecution
insufficient. General Pavloff, the Military
Prosecutor, in reply to interpellations regard-
ing recent executions, made a statement to the
effect that everything had been done according
to law, and left the House amid cries of
"Murderer!"

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. A. G.
Fitzton, D.S.O., and Officers, the Band of the
Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal
West Kent Regiment) will play the following
programme of music during dinner at the
Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:
March "The Charleston," Sousa
Overture "Die Zauberflöte," Mozart
Selection from "Mazurka," Wallace
Valse "Abschied von München," Grieg
Serenade "Three Dances from 'The Merry
Three Dances from 'The Merry Three Dances from 'The Merry
Dinner Menu: Hors d'Oeuvres—Anchovy
Eggs, Soup—Green Turtle, Fish—Fried Fillets
of Sole and Butter Sauce, Entrées—Fillet
of Beef and Roast Chicken, Roast Chicken
and Rice, Curry—Crab, Counters, 4—Roast
Australian Lamb and Mint Sauce, Roast Capon
and Broad Sauce, Baked York Ham and Cham-
pagne Sauce, Cold Rabbit Pie and Potato Salad,
Sweets—Vanilla Pudding, Strawberry Ice
Cream and Fingert Cakes, Topsy Cake, Cheese
Sauce, Desert—Coffee—Fruits.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The monthly competitions for the Captain's
Cup and May Cup took place at Happy Valley
on the 7th to 9th July, 1906. The following
returns were landed in:

| CAPTAIN'S CUP. | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Mr. F. W. Warr... | 92 + 15 = 77 |
| 2 Lt. A. J. M. Grieve, R.N. | 79 ser. = 79 |
| 3 Lt. Col. A. E. Aitken... | 82 + 3 = 79 |
| 4 Mr. H. Pinckney... | 91 - 12 = 79 |
| 5 Mr. J. J. Saunders... | 92 - 9 = 83 |
| 6 Mr. T. C. Gray... | 92 - 9 = 83 |
| 7 Dr. G. M. Horston... | 96 - 13 = 83 |
| 8 Mr. C. P. Chater... | 97 - 13 = 84 |
| 9 Mr. E. V. D. Parr... | 94 - 9 = 85 |
| MAY CUP. | |
| 1 Mr. A. Morley... | 111 + 30 = 81 |
| 2 Mr. P. Tester... | 105 - 23 = 82 |
| 3 Mr. F. C. Hall... | 105 - 23 = 83 |
| POOL. | |
| 1 Mr. J. S. Forrest... | 74 + 4 = 78 |
| 2 Lt. A. J. M. Grieve, R.N. | 70 ser. = 78 |
| 3 Mr. C. E. H. Davis... | 81 + 2 = 79 |
| 4 Lt. Col. A. E. Aitken... | 82 - 3 = 79 |
| 5 Mr. H. Pinckney... | 91 - 12 = 79 |
| 6 Mr. W. W. G. Ross... | 88 - 7 = 81 |
| 7 Mr. D. B. Murray... | 89 - 18 = 81 |
| 8 Mr. W. J. Saunders... | 82 - 9 = 83 |
| 9 Mr. T. C. Gray... | 92 - 9 = 83 |
| 10 Dr. G. M. Horston... | 96 - 13 = 83 |
| 11 Mr. E. J. Grist... | 92 - 8 = 84 |
| 12 Mr. C. P. Chater... | 97 - 13 = 84 |
| 13 Mr. E. V. D. Parr... | 94 - 9 = 85 |
| 1 Winner of Captain's Cup. | |
| 2 Winner of May Cup. | |
| 3 Winner of Pool. | |

The next Club competition will take place
on the 14th to 16th July for the Robertson
Farewell Cup.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, carry-
ing the German mails with dates from Berlin of
the 19th June, left Singapore yesterday, 10 a.m.,
and may be expected here on or about Tuesday,
the 17th inst., at noon.

The C.P.L. str. *Tartar* arrived at Yoko-
hama at 7 a.m. on Friday, the 13th inst., and
leaves again at 10 a.m. on Saturday for Kobe,
where she is due to arrive at 3 p.m. on Sunday,
the 15th inst.

The Brocklebank Line str. *Marconari* left
Kobe on the 11th inst., and is due here on the
18th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS CAUSE
TROUBLE.

"LONDON, July 12th.

Owing to proposals to reduce the
British naval shipbuilding programme,
a serious hitch has occurred in the
Cabinet.

[* This message was garbled in transmission,
hence delay.—Ed.]

DREYFUS REINSTATED.

LONDON, July 13th.

The conviction of Captain Dreyfus
has been quashed. He has been
reinstated in the French army
as major. Probably the Legion
d'Honneur will be conferred upon
him.

THE REBELLION IN NATAL.

LONDON, July 13th.

The revolt in Natal is practically
ended. Two chiefs have surrendered.

MOTOR BUS DISASTER.

LONDON, July 13th.

A motor bus collided with a tree
at Crawley. Ten people were killed,
and twenty-two injured.

LLOYD'S SECRETARY RESIGNS.

LONDON, July 13th.

Colonel Sir Henry Hozier, K.C.B.,
has resigned the post of secretary of
Lloyd's.

POLISH JEWS PANIC-
STRICKEN.

LONDON, July 13th.

Forty thousand Jews have fled
from Warsaw.

BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, July 13th.

The question of the reduction in
the naval shipbuilding programme is
still undecided.

REDUCING THE ARMY.

LONDON, July 13th.

Mr. Haldane announced that it
was proposed to reduce the army by
20,000 men, and that the artillery and
militia were to be re-organised.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE BRITISH FLEET'S VISIT TO
THE BALTIC.

LONDON, July 11th.

The Admiralty announces that a British
fleet, composed of seven battleships and six
cruisers, will start for the Baltic on the 21st
inst., and will visit Libau, Hango, Cronstadt,
Reval, Pillau and Lubek.

CONGRESS OF BRITISH CHAMBERS
OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, July 11th.

The Congress of the Chambers of Com-
merce of the Empire, at a meeting in London,
have adopted a resolution in favour of
reciprocal preference, by 107 to 35.

THE TANJONG PAGAR AWARD.

LONDON, July 11th.

Mr. Churchill, in reply to a question in
the House of Commons concerning the
Tanjong Pagar award, said that Lord
Elgin did not feel called upon to review a
transaction which was wholly concluded
before the accession of the present Ministry,
and which had been the subject of a legally
constituted tribunal of arbitration.

WESLEYAN WAISTS.

In the little town of Wilmerding, Pennsylv-
ania, society is torn from centre to circum-
ference over the delicate and personal question
of waist lines. All the trouble started, accord-
ing to a special correspondent of the *New York*
World, from a "girl measure social," which
was held recently by the Wilmerding Wesleyan
Society to raise funds for the benefit of the
church. Every person attending the social
had to be measured. A admission was one half-
penny for each inch of girth the tape measure
showed. Refreshments were furnished free.

The waist measure social was a great success.
The fat girls pulled their corset strings a bit
tighter to save money and the thin ones let
themselves out a trifle, and loaded up on dried apples
and water just before leaving home, even at the
added expense of their corsets. The young
man who handled the tape measure is accused,
says this venacious correspondent, of having
been unnecessarily slow as he passed it round
some of the more beautiful forms, but he denies
this imputation with a blush. One charming
belle cost her sweetheart nearly 2s, and the
minimum price of admission was 10d. She was
a sweet little miss of sixteen.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, July 13th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (POINCE JUDGE).

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.

Leung Tak said An King-tang to recover
\$500 damages sustained to the plaintiff's cargo
boat by reason of the negligent navigation of
the defendant's steam launch *Lee Shing*.

Mr. J. F. Gardiner, of Mr. O. K. Thomson's
office) appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. H. K.
Holmes for the defendant, and Mr. F. P. Hett
(of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) for a third
party.

Mr. Hett applied for an adjournment as
things were in a muddle.

His Lordship—A lot of cases are in a
muddle now.

Mr. Hett—But I am afraid confusion is
worse than ever in this, as my client died the
other day.

Mr. Gardiner—Then you have no focus
point.

His Lordship—At any rate I cannot see you,
can I?

The case was adjourned till Friday,
his Lordship remarking that he would
see whether Mr. Hett would resurrect his man
or not.

SEABLY A SQUATTER.

Tsang Sang, administrator of the estate of
Tsang Chun-dee, died, and Shiu Tung t. regain
possession of premises known as No. 11, Hok
Up Kok, Hongkong.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the
plaintiff.

Plaintiff said the property was his by inter-
ests, while defendant's contention was that the
plaintiff's father made him a present of it.

His Lordship (to plaintiff)—How long is it
since he paid you any rent?

Plaintiff—Over eight or nine years.
His Lordship—He must be very nearly a
squatter by this time.

After hearing the evidence his Lordship
ordered that the house be delivered over to the
plaintiff.

THE CAMBERLEY MURDER.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

The *Daily Telegraph* of July 13th says—
I am reliably informed that a startling
development is imminent in connection with
the brutal murder of Miss Mary Ann Hogg,
and the mysterious attack upon her sister, Miss
Caroline Hogg, at Heathfield House. The
police have reconstructed the crime, but I am
unable, for obvious reasons, to give any publicity
to the theory privately held by the officials in
charge of the case. I am convinced, however,
from inquiries I have made among these im-
mediately connected with the investigation, that
the theory of robbery and murder by an
unknown man has been subordinated to one
of a much more remarkable character. A
gentleman well known in the neighbourhood
informs me that when Miss Caroline Hogg
is well enough to give a complete account of
what took place much of the mystery surround-
ing the affair may be dispelled.

Upon inquiry at Heathfield I was informed
that the injured lady is expected to recover
despite the severity of her wounds. Two trained
nurses are in attendance with the doctor. Five
police-officers at Guildford and two at Farnham
were wired for this morning. They will com-
bine to-morrow in a thorough search for the
instrument with which the ladies' throats were
cut. They will clear out the scullery, which is
packed with rubbish and paper, and if nothing
helpful is found there they intend digging up
a portion of the garden. It is argued that the
knife or razor used may have been thrust into
the ground for the purpose of concealment. A
person well known to the Hogg family, and
who visited the house shortly after the dis-
covery of the body of Miss Mary Ann Hogg,
thinks the instrument will be found in the
scullery. An official engaged on the case,
however, believes an ordinary table-knife was
used, and that after the ladies' throats were cut
the knife was washed and put into its proper
place. This would account for the blood and water
found in a washing bowl. The police theory is
that the deceased was struck down by a hammer,
and while stunned her throat was cut. The
hammer has been identified by a charwoman as
one which was regularly in use in the house.

The blow which killed the deceased was one
delivered on the back of the head. There are cut
fourteen slight marks, and one very large gash.
The throat is rather deeply immediately
under the chin, while each beneath ear is a slight
scratch an inch long. Professor Pepper is due
here to-night, and to-morrow morning an
autopsy will be made at the mortuary. I have
learned where the ladies went every Wednes-
day morning. It will be remembered that
the police were informed that once every
week the Misses Hogg went out early in
the day and remained away until about
midnight. It appears that every Wednesday
a cheap excursion is run from Camberley to
Waterloo, and a gentleman who frequently
travels up to town for the day by that train
assures me that nearly every time he went up
for several months past these two old ladies
were passengers. They always travelled third-
class, dressed shabbily, and wore in their boots
ribbon or string instead of bootlaces.

Williams, the ox-gardener at Heathfield,
corroborates the statement. He added that
they made many mysterious journeys at night-
time, always walking in the direction of
Frimley or over the common which stretches
away from the front of their house. The
ladies could never keep a servant for more
than a few days, as their eccentricity at
times became really alarming. Many people
came in from the surrounding districts this
afternoon to look at the blood-stained finger-
prints on the gate next door to Heathfield,
and to view the scene of the tragedy.

RETURNED COOLIES.

The coolies who return from the Rand appar-
ently do not regard themselves as slaves.
Most of them find themselves with more money
than ever they had before, and it leads them to
indulge in all sorts of excesses and dissipation.
A number who have recently arrived in Hong-
kong from South Africa have been giving the
local police considerable trouble. These men,
now living in idleness, are continually getting
into mischief. They rob each other, they quarrel
with each other, and fights calling for police
interference are common. Nearly every day
some of these coolies are placed before the
magistrates, but heavy fines seem to be no
deterrent.

In course of conversation the other day with
an intelligent Chinaman, who knew those
northern coolies well, our representative
put the question to him—Do these people
regard themselves as slaves? "No," was
the ready reply, "they are very well off. They
make plenty of money—that is for coolies.
You heard to-day of one man just returned
who had over \$300. He must have been paid
well to earn that in such a short time. That
sum would keep him for two years in the
interior. Of course the overseers may perhaps
treat some of them badly, but then you must
remember there are a lot of very bad characters
among them. No matter what the people of
England may have been told, these men are
certainly not slaves."

POLICE COURT.

Friday, July 13th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ
(FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

WEALTHY COOLIES.

A coolie who had returned from South
Africa was charged with stealing a silver watch
and chain, 27 sovereigns, one half-sovereign
and \$3 from a fellow worker in the mines. It
appears that a number of returned coolies were
lodging at a boarding house and defendant was
accused of having stolen the valuables
mentioned from under the pillow of a sleeping
comrade. Evidence having been given at
length, the case was remanded.

THE LOVERS' QUARREL.

The remanded case in which Mrs. Vera
Marshall was charged with stealing a pair of
diamond earrings value \$4,750, the property of
Mr. Edmund Johansson, was again called on,
Mr. P. W. Goldring appearing for complainant.
Mr. Goldring said his client wished to with-
draw the charge, as he had been misinformed
as to the defendant's intention to leave the
Colony.

His Worship—Your client has acted in a
very extraordinary manner. He informed me
that the defendant was going to leave the
Colony within an hour.

Mr. Goldring—So we understood.

His Worship—Where is your client?

Complainant was then called in.
His Worship (addressing him)—Your solicitor
informs me you desire to withdraw the charge
because you were misinformed. It is a very
serious thing to come forward and make a
statement of this kind on oath.

Complainant—I am very sorry. You must
take into consideration that I am not so well
versed in the English language. I made a
mistake.

His Worship—If that is so the case falls
to the ground. I have nothing to go on with.
(To defendant)—The prosecutor says he has made
a mistake. Of course you have a remedy. Do
you wish to say anything?

Defendant—Why, most certainly he has made
a mistake.

His Worship—You are discharged. There
is no case against you. If you are not satisfied
with what the prosecutor has done you have
your remedy.

Defendant then left the Court.

EGYPT

HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 12th.

The statue of Prince Bismarck erected by the inhabitants of this city was unveiled by the chairman of the committee, Burgomaster Dr. Monckberg, on Saturday, the 2nd instant, in the presence of the grandchildren of the Prince and several other members of the family. The sky was overcast with heavy clouds through which the sun broke at rare intervals; a strong wind, however, kept off the rain. Large crowds assembled to witness the spectacle, in spite of these threatening appearances. The monument consists of a colossal figure of the great Chancellor, who is represented bareheaded, clad in armour, with his hands resting on a "two-handed" sword, a long mantle hanging from his shoulders. It is 14.80 metres in height, the head measuring from the chin to the crown 1.83 m., and across from ear to ear 1.47 m. The width of the hands is 84 cm., and the length of the middle fingers a metre. The sword is 1.60 m. long. The weight of the statue, which is executed in granite, amounts to 825,000 kilos. These figures will give your readers an idea of the imposing size of the monument, whilst a short quotation from the speech of Dr. Monckberg will best illustrate the spirit in which it was conceived by the sculptor. "Many may ask in looking at it, is that the Prince whom we have known in the Reichstag or in the quiet of the park of Friedrichsruh? I answer 'no'! It does not, nor is he familiar to us in everyday life. The portraits we possess of him as an eminent statesman and diplomatist or as a powerful orator arrayed in his cuirassier uniform or as a country squire in plain clothes striking and true as they are, show as but one side of his character. The statue we unveil to-day aims higher, aims at showing his entire personality, free of external and accidental accessories, in fact, the Bismarck who, after the lapse of centuries, will still live in the hearts of the German people. We recognise in the gigantic figure with the earnest and determined features and the powerful eyes the image of the great German hero, who, facing nothing in the world but God, is deeply imbued with the true fear of the Almighty, who although of a most independent and self-reliant character knows no greater glory than to serve his emperor and king, as the foremost of his subjects, with true German fidelity; who with stern conviction and indomitable energy steers the course which he holds to be the right one and who with glowing patriotism devotes all his faculties to the attaining of the unification of his country and the strengthening of the empire. Referring to the selection of the site, an eminence commanding the river Elbe and the adjacent country, Monckberg goes on to say: "Proudly does the monument look down upon the mighty river, wishing God-speed to those leaving for foreign parts and exhorting them to be ever true to the fatherland, whilst to those who return from abroad it will, as a first greeting, recall the greatness and power of the United Germany."

"The statue appears to be nearly fifty feet high, but the other figures as given seem very disproportionate. The length of the middle finger, for instance, ought not to be more than about 1.23 of the height. Ed."

THE SHOCK OF ANARCHY.

The attempt on the lives of the King and Queen of Spain on their return from church after the marriage ceremony, produced a feeling of consternation and horror all over Germany, accompanied by one of profoundest and most successful of their miraculous escapes. It is of little use shutting the stable door after the horses are stolen; more heed should have been given to the warning note sounded by the *Daily Chronicle* a few days prior to the outrage. It is high time that the governments of Europe should set aside all false sentimentality and join together in devising measures of a rigorous nature for the suppression of those murderous hordes who in pursuance of their unholy object, do not shrink from sacrificing the lives of hundreds of their fellow creatures. Should they still be allowed to claim sanctuary in England and Switzerland on the plea of being political offenders, there to hatch fresh plots? Assuredly not! They and their organisations are a danger to society and should be dealt with as such. The blood of their victims cries to heaven!

TRADE WITH CANADA.

The *Trade Bulletin* in one of its last numbers complains of the falling off of the trade of Germany with the Dominion of Canada, which it attributes to the heavy additional duties on German goods and to difficulties placed in the way of importers by the customs authorities. During the fiscal year 1903-4 Canada received goods from this country to the amount of £2.13 million dollars; within the next two years the figure had shrunk to 644 millions, or nearly half. The writer therefore notes with pleasure the more conciliatory disposition evinced by the Prime Minister of the Dominion in one of his recent speeches, in which he declares his readiness to meet Germany, provided the latter were prepared to grant to Canada the advantages of the most favoured nation clause. According to the new Anglo-German provisional treaty he holds that the government in Berlin is at the right to do so, but he does not insist on a fair equivalent on the part of Canada in the shape of a material reduction in the tariff and of a cessation of vexatious custom regulations.

COTTON CONFERENCE.

The annual meeting of the International Master Cotton Spinners Association will be held in Bremen on the 24th inst. Delegates are expected from Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and perhaps from Denmark.

the United States and Japan. The subjects to be brought up for discussion concern the raw cotton trade more particularly, comprising amongst other matters alterations in the terms of c.i.f. and a.f. contracts, dampness in the bales, business in futures, etc. It will be interesting to watch whether any reference will be made to the recent visit of a number of spinners from Lancashire to the States for the purpose of entering into direct communication with planters and of buying land with a view to growing their own cotton. It scarcely looks a very promising scheme.

CHINESE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

IMPROVING PARADE AT SHANGHAI.

The first volunteers on the foreign model ever organised in the history of the country certainly demand attention; and we have no scruple in reproducing the whole of the following report from the *N. C. Daily News*. Over four hundred of the recently enlisted Chinese volunteers mustered this morning on the Shanghai Physical Association ground on the North Cheking Road yesterday. The occasion was the parade of the corps from the ground to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, whither the Shanghai Tao-tai, H. E. Jui Cheng, had invited the members to tiffin. From before midday the units began to arrive on the ground, attracting enormous crowds of natives and not a few foreigners. About 12.30 the companies were lined up. The cavalry troop turned out to a man, 16 in all, mounted on well-groomed ponies, their commander, Captain Yeh, riding a beautiful black Australian horse. The six infantry companies are said to consist of 64 men each, but they mustered only about two-thirds of this number for yesterday's parade. Various preliminary evolutions were gone through on the parade ground and at 12.45 the corps marched out, preceded along their route first by two scouts mounted on bicycles and then by one mounted European policeman and four Indian troopers. The band of some twenty instruments followed next and then came the cavalry, two abreast. The six infantry companies followed, each in its own column, and then by the band of some twenty instruments followed next and then came the cavalry, two abreast. The six infantry companies followed, each in its own column, and then by the band of some twenty instruments followed next and then came the cavalry, two abreast.

From North Cheking Road the corps proceeded along Elgin Road, where a halt was made before the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the Chairman of the Chamber gave an address to the volunteers, exhorting their public spirit and patriotism. Thence the march continued to North Hsien Road, which they followed to the Ssoochow Creek, thence marching down the Malacca and Jubling Well Road to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. It was observed on the parade ground that the word of command was invariably given in English. The rank and file were unarmed, but the officers carried swords, which we understand are of German manufacture. The precision and promptitude with which the officers' commands were responded to were highly creditable and were much admired. The smart appearance of their entire corps evoked universal appreciation. Several of the men, however, did not keep in step very well, and in this respect some of the officers, also, were to blame. We understand the two daily drills are well attended, and this fact is, no doubt, accountable for the unblemished efficiency of the corps.

At the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, where an excellent foreign lunch had been prepared, scenes of the greatest enthusiasm were witnessed, produced by speeches by the host and the principal officers of the corps. In his speech H. E. Jui Cheng, the host, exhorted his hearers to preserve the strictest discipline in the corps and not to forget that the members were gentlemen whose conduct in their private capacity, as the first Chinese Volunteers on the foreign model ever organised in the history of the country, was looked at with jealous eyes, and that the slightest deviation from the right path on the part of a single member would call down upon the whole corps a storm of hostile criticism. Colonel Ku Yaching replied on behalf of the corps and said amongst other things that the members would always keep in their hearts the very wise counsel that had been given by His Excellency, and everyone might rest assured that no member would ever be guilty of conduct that might in any way give a chance for hostile criticism on the corps.

At about 5.30 o'clock the corps filed out of the dining hall and lined up for the return march. We omitted to mention in the foregoing that at the end of the line there was an Ambulance Corps, with a couple of stretchers and the usual complement of bearers, and that the Infantry were led by two standard-bearers carrying the national and regimental colours—one bearing the usual dragon and the other that of a tiger, the Chinese emblem of strength and courage. The majority of the Chinese shops along the line of march, the corps returning by the Bubbling Well Road, down Nanking Road, as far as Hunan Road; thence turning Hongkong Road, across the North Hsien Road Bridge as far as Haining Road, taking that road westwards, then north again down North Cheking Road to the parade ground of the corps, where it was disbanded.

GERMAN EXPLORATION IN CHINESE TURKISTAN.

At the last plenary meeting of the Academy some interesting details were given of the success attained by the Prussian Expedition to Chinese Turkistan. A letter was read from Professor von Franke, dated "Komsu, near Katcha, February 21, 1906", stating that the Ming Caves had been explored, but that the expected find of manuscripts had proved insignificant, the Japanese having cleared most of them away in 1903. Most interesting archaeological discoveries, however, were made. Remains were found of persons belonging to a Chinese, blue-eyed race, evidently the founders of the temple in the Ming Caves, and bearing garments of unmistakable Iranian origin. A number of huge iron swords were also discovered. Search revealed the existence of further numerous Buddhist frescoes.

A German subject named E. Thiel, who had lately arrived at Shanghai from Tientsin, was walking on the railway, got knocked down by an engine, and died of concussion of the brain.

HOW JAPAN GOVERNS CHINESE.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Following are extracts from the *Daily Telegraph*:

The outcome of the war has raised many problems, of which perhaps the most interesting is how Japan, now the dominant Power, will influence the future of the vast millions of China and govern the not inconsiderable number of natives who live upon her newly-acquired territory. Beyond the Japanese Colonies, the Chinese do not love the Japanese, on the contrary, they have justification for long and bitter hatred. They gave to Japan much of her early and primitive civilisation, and now they have the chagrin to see her, a nation young in years to themselves, beat back a foreign foe and advance to power and enlightenment. And in the process, though China gains something, she must still continue to submit to the loss of the Liaoting Peninsula and Daini, which are in possession of the country that not many years before took away from her the island of Formosa. The policy of Japan was no doubt self-protective, and therefore just. But because it becomes necessary in order to defend herself that Japan should occupy the island of Formosa, I cannot expect the owner to be friendly to her.

Apart from the instruction that will be derived in the way of practically demonstrating the limit of capability to control and influence Chinese, the rule of the Japanese in the Liaoting Peninsula will be an interesting experience in colonial government. It is, however, not an initial experiment. The Japanese have already had a long and tedious trial of administration outside their own land in Korea. This island, which was ceded after the war with China, has during ten years been governed by a Governor-General (a soldier), nominally at the head of affairs. Practically during the whole of that time the civil department, which is really the government of the island, has been controlled by Baron Goto, one of the ablest and best administrators of the group that have made Japan a power. But he had no control over the work of particular interest, because, although relating more closely to his work in Formosa, it has a direct bearing upon the loss to the largest question of Japan's relation to China.

He wished that the Japanese should be regarded merely as human beings striving like the rest of the world to do their utmost in what they thought were the interests of mankind. Why, he said, did he govern a population of over three millions, nearly all of whom were Chinese. The Japanese residents in the island numbered only about 20,000. That the total was so small the Baron attributed to the fact that the Japanese were in the main a home-loving people, who preferred rather to stay in their own country, where they could make enough to supply their needs, than emigrate to a foreign land. Those who came to Formosa were not of a type likely to lead the way in enterprises or development. The middle-class merchant was absent from their number, and as for ordinary labourers, the Japanese were not able to compete with the thousands of natives. He thought the same conditions would apply largely to Korea and Manchuria. "While there is capital available in Japan," he added, "the Japanese will not emigrate. Perhaps the fact that we did not get an indemnity will be a blessing in disguise. It will encourage industry and lead to further colonial enterprise." Then I asked His Excellency a question, which would occur at first to all who think at all about the future destiny of the East. Could it be conscientiously said that the Chinese in Formosa were becoming assimilated in the Japanese Empire as loyal subjects of the Mikado? The Baron admitted that the query was a difficult one to answer. "Many people who visit the island for a short time are of opinion that such a desirable result is rapidly being attained," he said, "but I am not at all sanguine. We will put it this way. We will assume that Japan intends to give back the island to China, then 50 per cent. of the natives would regard Japan as their enemy. Why? Not to demonstrate their loyalty to the sovereignty of Japan, but rather because they think they can trade more securely and prosperously under our regime. They are animated mainly by motives purely of self-interest and protection. This turn of the conversation naturally led to the larger question of China and its future. The administrator said that he had not yet adopted any settled policy with regard to Formosa, and the form of government most closely to be compared to the colonial systems of Great Britain, France, Germany, or any other country. He had studied the local conditions, and applied laws as the occasion demanded. He strived to attain equality of the races. To be in any way successful it was essential to inquire deeply into the character of the Chinese, or, in other words, to attempt to grasp by the principles of biology, the experience of Japan in Formosa would be largely, if not wholly, responsible for inspiring and directing her treatment of the Chinese. He candidly confessed that while his time had been much devoted to endeavouring to fathom the psychology of the Chinese, he had made practically no progress, and he begged anyone to define the Chinese character. As far as he was concerned, he was of the opinion that the Chinese mind were known at least, to some extent—it was hopeless to apply any settled policy.

He did not regard the Hongkong colonial system as ideal, because it permitted, though, in all probability, he added, to prevent, some of the abuses that were done upon the Chinese as inferior. There was no doubt, too, that the Chinese at present were inferior to the British—that was their own fault, due to tardy civilisation. The Japanese also had much to learn, before they were the equal of the British. In Singapore the conditions were somewhat different. Here the Chinese were a great power, and were rapidly becoming dominant. He was confident that the Chinese of the future would, only be held as long as Great Britain remained a tremendous force in the Far East. Any decline would most assuredly mean trouble, if not disaster. The same applied to Japan and Formosa, where the success in the recent war had made a profound and distinctly useful impression. Consequently he was emphatically advised to strengthen arms and a strong fleet, and to maintain a strong and efficient police force. German colonial methods, which were different to those of other nations, progressed in China. A member of Parliament, who was present at the interview, said when in Peking recently he questioned Sir Robert Hart about the situation, and the Chief of the Customs replied that China was like a man who, nodding in his sleep, suddenly wakes up and walks off as far as the railway station, but there he changes his mind and returned. Baron Goto fully concurred with this view, adding, as always, however, that until the Chinese character was defined little could be expected with certainty as to the future. What he thought might be an interesting factor to watch closely in the future would be the attitude of the Chinese returning to China, who were educated and had been exposed to civilisation abroad. What part would they take in the movement of the millions? With reference

to the capability of the Chinese to fight, he mentioned that some time ago a native regiment was formed in Formosa. The men looked well and behaved better, but as soon as they were disbanded, a course which for reasons of his own he recommended, they became lawless, and developed "hooliganism" to such an extent that the police took charge of many of them. In Formosa, he continued, the aborigines had given constant trouble, not only hampering trade, but killing life wholesale. They were being constantly driven further into the interior, but still many arms and supplies were being smuggled to them. "With Hongkong as the base," I smilingly suggested. And the Baron admitted, with a counter-laugh, that it was so. He went on to say that many expeditions had been made, and were still necessary, and it would probably with the present forces available, take thirty years before the aborigines were completely subdued. The Chinese, who were employed in the second grade of police, were frequently in action, and, under Japanese officers, fought splendidly. His Excellency did not think, as a result of his experience and observation, that the Chinese would make good soldiers under native officers. "To be of any use," he added, "they must be led." He mentioned, incidentally, that foreigners resident in China seemed to have more particularly than others, a wrong conception of the Japanese. That arose from their coming more in contact with Chinese, and they were accustomed to look upon all Orientals alike. As proof of this he said that with consuls coming to Formosa from China he always had some little trouble, which after a time cleared away, and relations were then more cordial. It was not so with consuls from Europe, who seemed to better understand the Japanese. In parting, His Excellency mentioned that Formosa was now self-supporting, and that the Government subsidy had been removed. He welcomed foreign capital to the island, and mentioned, as an opening for investments, sugar plantations and factories, which, with the limited demand in Japan, had well paid Japanese speculators.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

As Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, July 13th, 1906: "There has been a little more movement in the market during the week, and a comparatively fair business has been put through. The transactions have been chiefly of an investing nature, and to some extent dependent on the dividend money shortly coming in. Rates have ruled fairly steady, and a bid took in many of our stockholders to have been reached. Exchange on London T. 2. 13; on Shanghai 72. BARRIS—Hongkong and Shanghai have continued to rule firm and a demand at the improved rate of 822½, and later at 825 and 830, has failed to bring any shares on the market, the market closing firm at the last rate. The Corporation announces, through the local press, that subject to audit the directors propose to pay a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June of 35% to place 570,000 to reserve, and to carry forward about \$1,700,000. This satisfactory result of the half-year's working shows an improvement on the corresponding period of last year. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—With the exception of sales of Yangtze at 172½, we have nothing to report under this heading. Unions continue in request of 830, also China Traders, and the certificates of the latter, Cautions remain quiet at quotation and without business. FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong has been placed during the week at 812½ and closed in further demand at that rate. Chinas have been enquired for at 840, but with no shares forthcoming the rate closed at 830, with no sellers. SHIPBROKERS.—Messrs. Goss and Macao have maintained their position, and buyers at 82½ have ruled the market during the week. A few more shares have been placed, but the market closes with a further demand at that rate. Indos have found buyers at 875 and 880, 840, 843, paid on the 10th instant, and later at 870 ex div, the market closing steady at the latter rate. China-Manila remain neglected and unchanged. Douglases have further improved their position, and shares are now enquired for at 833, without bringing any sellers on the market. Star Ferries and Shell Transport remain unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES.—We have nothing to report under this heading. MINING.—A few Raubs at 83½ have been placed during the week. Further than this we have no business to report. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue neglected with sellers at 810, and we have no sales to report. Kowloon Wharves have further improved their position to 810, after small sales at 810½ and 810½, the market closing steady at the higher rate. Shanghai Docks improved in the early part of the week to 110, but buyers, and some business was transacted at that rate both locally and in Shanghai. At time of closing, however, rates came rather easier from Shanghai and shares are obtainable at 110, and possibly at 110½.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands in the early part of the week ruled weak, and sales were affected as low as 812. On the announcement, however, of an interim dividend of 83, and reports of a somewhat better working for the half-year, a small demand sprung up, and sales were made at 812 and 813, the market closing with buyers at 813½. West Point has been negotiated during the week at 811 and 812. The Company announces an interim dividend of 82, an advance of 25 cents on the previous interim dividend. Hotels have further declined to 825, without sales. Restaurants are quoted for at 811, but we have heard of no sales. Shanghai Lands have improved in the north to 112.

COTTON MILLS.—We give the latest quotations from Shanghai at foot for the Northern mills. Hongkong remain weak at 814 without business. MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneo continue in demand without inducing buyers to part. China Providents have found buyers at 830 and 831, and with further buyers at the latter rate. Dairy Farms have been placed at 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—"As the 13th at 12.15 p.m.—The barometer has risen over the coast of China and in N.E. Japan, and fallen in S. China and Luzon. The area of low pressure is still lying over the Eastern Sea to the S.W. of Japan. Pressure is highest to the E. of Japan in the North, and over the S. part of the China Sea in the South. Moderate S.W. or variable winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel and fresh S.W. and W. winds over the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Fresh S.W. winds, equally, showery."

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SQUANDERED POOR RATES.

THE POPULAR SCANDAL.

The various reports of the Local Government Board inquiry touching the administration of the Poplar Board of Guardians, of which Mr. W. Crooks is chairman, continue to provide sensational reading. We have room only for the following extracts:—
"One witness, a jobmaster, was asked: 'Have you ever taken the guardians about in brags?'
"Yes, and I have had refreshments with them," he answered.
"Well, who paid?"
"Mr. Madeley as a rule, and I sometimes I never saw any of the guardians pay."
Mr. Crooks interposed: "We paid sometimes, surely," and looked astonished when Mr. Jacobs declared: "I have never had a drink with you, Crooks."
"That is so," said the member for Woolwich.
"No," went on Mr. Jacobs quickly, "there is not much to be got out of you. You are no better than the others."
Mr. Robb, representing the ratepayers' association then quoted some sensational figures. Reading from the annual reports of the union he said: "The table of comparative expenses during the last five years has been:—
1901 £ 510
1902 635
1903 662
1904 1,091
1905 1,545
The murmurs and clamour were hushed when Mr. Crooks stood up in the centre of the front row of benches. I am going to make a most important request, one which is of the greatest public importance," he said.
Mr. Davey looked up expectantly, and Mr. Crooks pointed an accusing finger at the witness. "Mr. Jacobs has sworn that he has paid commission for the express purpose of securing orders," he went on in a loud voice. "The appeal I have to make to you is this: you at once, without a moment's delay, communicate this evidence to the Attorney-General with a view to the prosecution of Mr. Jacobs, which it is perfectly clear from the Act should be done."
Mr. Jacobs smiled placidly, and Mr. Robb interrupted Mr. Crooks to observe:—
"I must protest. It is all being done to intimidate other contractors, who may give evidence. It is not the time for applications of this sort."
Above the din which followed, Mr. Crooks' voice could be heard shouting "Intimidation! I have been subjected myself to the worst possible intimidation, I have been jeered at and threatened, but I have never appealed for protection. Where are these cowards who are coming up? I do not expect mercy, and I shall show no mercy. My character will have to be strictly investigated, and all I ask is that the matter shall not be allowed to slip through."
The inspector partially subdued the tumult which followed, and then gravely said: "You may rely on me that the matter will be considered."
Dr. John Lament, who has been medical officer at the workhouse since 1898, gave some of the most astounding evidence yet produced at the inquiry. In slow, measured tones, with a very noticeable Scotch accent, he spoke of alleged pressure brought to bear on him by the guardians and master, as a result of which he acted contrary to the orders of the Local Government Board.
"The inmates were divided by the guardians into two classes," he explained, "those under sixty were fed on the diet for 'young' persons and those over sixty on that for 'old' persons. I received the recommendation of the master was accepted before mine, and at last I saw it was no use to appeal. If I investigated complaints of the meat and beef-tea and found they were not as they should be, a considerable amount of friction was caused between the master and myself."
"I had to order beer for other than medical reasons. It was given in return for work done, and I only signed the order for it after a considerable amount of pressure. Last year the amount consumed was 118 pints a day, and about twelve pints were lost in waste. Each person received half or three-quarters of a pint. Whenever I tried to knock off an inmate's beer the master said he would make it 'hot for me if I did so.'"
"Why did the master care whether the inmates had beer or not?" questioned Mr. Robb.
"In the first place," answered Dr. Lament, "because Mr. Madeley had no influence with the inmates unless he gave them beer, and also because he declared there would be no rise in his 'score' unless he supplied the guardians with beer."
"Do you suggest beer was drunk by the guardians?"
"I do. I have seen them drinking it."
"The master told me," went on Dr. Lament, "that I must put more people on brandy in the sick ward. As a reason for this he said: 'Mrs. Cordery—one of the lady guardians—likes a little drop of brandy as well.' Mr. Bacon, one of the guardians, once said to him when he made a suggestion: 'You are flying your kite too high. I can see you going out through that gate.'"
"The beer cellar was known in the house as 'The Hall of Plenty' and 'The Madeley Arms.' He often saw guardians down there drinking on

BABY QUIRK'S SPEEDY CURE

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ANOTHER MARVELLOUS CURE BY CUTICURA

"My baby was afflicted with a loathsome running eczema. Two doctors treated him for three months, but he grew worse and his face was a sickening sight. We then started to use the Cuticura Remedies, and noticed an improvement at once. Within a fortnight the running had ceased and the scales were nearly all dried off, and in a month his face was perfectly clear. You are at liberty to use this statement, as I should like all to know of the value of Cuticura—William Herbert Quirk, No. 1 West End Cottages, Ruywood Road, N. Southampton."

STILL ANOTHER CURE

Baby Raw With Humour Suffered Agony, Mother Discouraged.

"A terrible sore and humour broke out on my baby's face, looking like raw flesh, and causing the child untold agony. My physician could not help him, and I was discouraged. Then I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment with almost immediate success. Before the second week the soreness was gone, not leaving a trace of anything.—Mrs. J. H. Block, 28 Rosedale St., Rochester, N. Y."

AND STILL ANOTHER

"At four months old, my baby's face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The sores began to heal at once, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body.—Mrs. Mary Sanders, 799 Spring St., Camden, N. J."

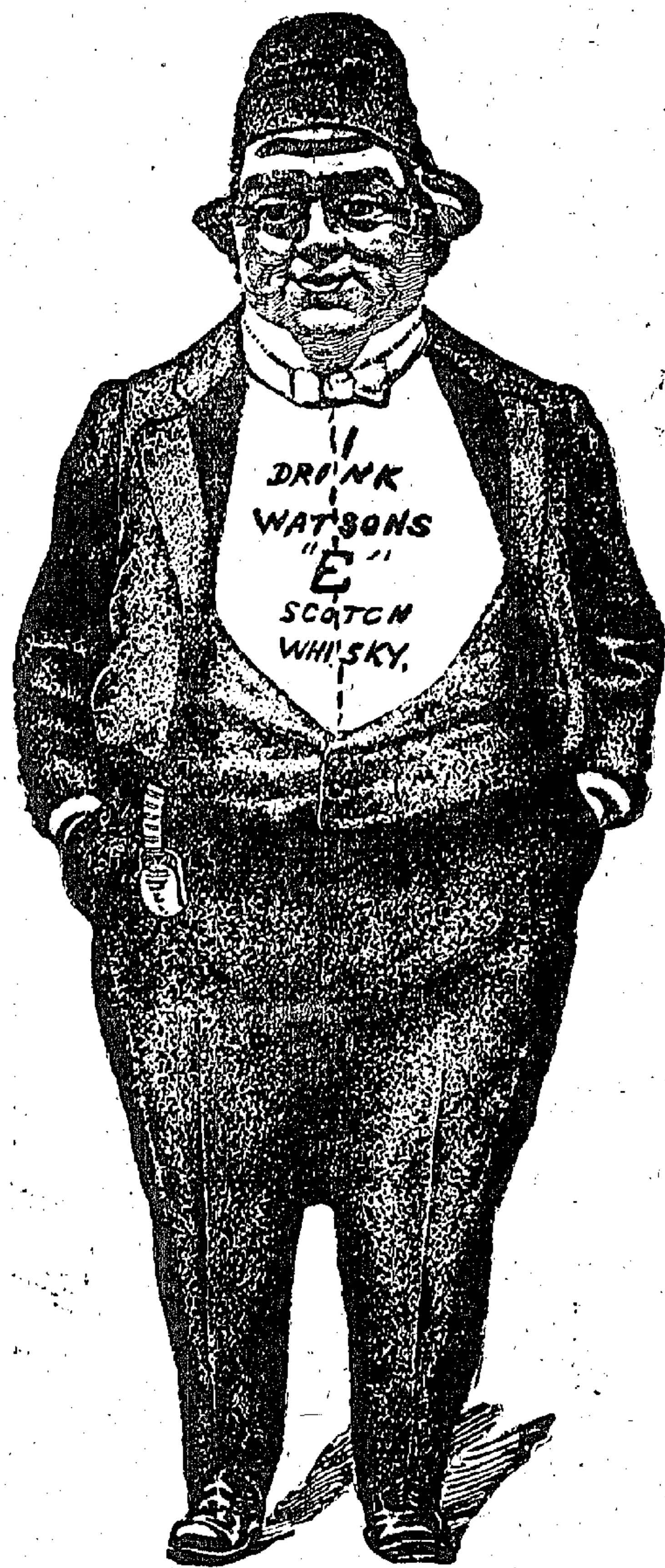
Tuesday mornings, when they came to meetings. Amongst others, he met some Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Ford there. The lady guardians had their beer privately.
"In the beer cellar there was a counter, on which was a number of glasses. There were siphons of soda upon the shelves. I remember Mr. McCarthy staying to have supper with the matron."

Dr. Lament, narrated at length how the officials of the workhouse and the guardians used to come into his dispensary and help themselves to what they liked, cough drops being chiefly in demand. "Once," he said, "the master came in for a tonic or pick-me-up in the morning. By mistake he helped himself to some prussic acid which was in a similar bottle to the tonic. I discovered the mistake in time, or he would have been dead now."

The *Daily Express* published the following:—Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., who is the chairman of the Poplar Board of Guardians, in a statement to a Press representative yesterday, said:—
"We as guardians have no desire or intention to shield any persons. Our main defence as a board lies in the fact that we have an abnormal amount of distress to deal with, and as our assessments are low the rates have naturally gone up."
"As we shall prove in evidence, we in Poplar have to bear a larger share of the responsibility in dealing with the poor than we ought to have. We shall plead that London ought to be one and not thirty unions, and that the poor should be a burden upon the metropolis as a whole."

"At the same time we are prepared to surrender what is known as our local autonomy in the interests of a central board; we don't want others to pay without having the control."
"All that we have been guilty of is that we have fed the people, but, judging by the way I am being looked at now, you might fancy I have committed a murder. After all, it will be something to be handed down to posterity, as the man who fed the poor too well."

Then Mr. Crooks made the following astounding statement which we print with much reluctance, and only with the sole desire of giving fully A. S. Crooks' law:—
"I was convalesced yesterday by a person who reminded me that even Jesus Christ could not please everybody. I replied: 'No. He fed 5,000 people with five loaves and two fishes, thus saving a lot of money, and yet they crucified Him.'"



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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JUN.

HIS CHARACTER AND HIS CAREER.

For some years John D. Rockefeller, jun., has been preparing to take upon himself the burden of his father's mammoth financial responsibilities. As the only son of the man reputed to be the greatest known accumulator of riches, young Rockefeller was the subject of constant personal references in the American Press from boyhood. Yet it says much for the marvellous self-control which he inherited from his father, and of the power of seclusion which he possessed in almost equal degree, that even in the glare of American publicity little has been revealed of his personal character. A few leading traits have been noted, and these have been exploited for all their worth; but whether his natural abilities diffused him in any way from his father or whether his habits and tastes gave any clue as to the future career of the man upon whom the greatest money inheritance of modern times devolved was a question which no one seemed able to answer.

When Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jun., in the spring of 1896, was the object of an almost hue-and-cry newspaper pursuit in connection with an inquiry into the affairs of the Standard Oil Company, it became known that for the past ten years he had gradually been withdrawing himself from the active management of that concern and other of his time in events. It was not, however, until a meeting in the early part of 1904 of the United States Steel Corporation, of which he was a director, that the elder Mr. Rockefeller, in presenting his resignation, announced that his son would be his chief representative. John Davison Rockefeller, jun., then, at the age of twenty-seven, when his father virtually retired at sixty-five, entered upon his inheritance to the huge financial fabric erected by his father. Until the investigation of the Standard Oil Company's affairs was undertaken by President Roosevelt's Commissioner of Corporations, Mr. Garfield, the magnitude of its resources was shrouded in secrecy. It has always been the policy of Mr. Rockefeller, jun., and his chief lieutenants, Mr. H. H. Rogers and Mr. Archibald, to ignore any demand for publicity. But this clamour became too strong to be resisted, and a statement was voluntarily made by the company of its assets to the Washington Department of Corporations. According to this the Standard Oil Company's property amounted to \$118,000,000. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jun., owned the majority of the stock, amounting to at least \$100,000,000, and his investments in other properties easily amounted to more than another \$100,000,000. Thus when he surrendered his interests to his son John D. Rockefeller, jun., could count on no less than \$200,000,000. A fortune rapidly increasing to a fabulous extent, as much of the property returned a profit of 40 per cent. By the use of this sum financiers declared that it was in his power to corner the world's wheat supply and bring an international war to an end, to buy and close the greatest banks in the United States, and thus precipitate a world-wide panic, and if he chose, to ruin thousands by increasing the price of the commodity, which he absolutely controlled.

As a young man in his office at No. 25 Broadway, the famous skyscraper building at the lower end of New York's main thoroughfare, young John was noted for the extreme precision of his habits. He is pale, of medium height, rather thick-set, weak-eyed and spectacled, and always clad in black clothes. He does not smoke, and never tasted wine. He seems scarcely to have been relaxed from vigorously carrying out the theory of life with which he started. When his father lived in Cleveland he offered the boy a penny for every post he could find on the estate that was not in perfect condition. The boy hustled around, found a dozen, and presented a bill. The first money he thus earned was when he was six years old. To the basis of work, in his plan of life, was joined the necessity of religion and the righteousness of making money. After he graduated from Brown University he soon entered his father's office in the Standard Oil building. Every day saw him rise at half-past six, and sit down to his desk with the regularity of clockwork at nine o'clock. He worked steadily until three, went to a restaurant for a lunch, the cost of which never exceeded fifty cents, spent another couple of hours in the office, and then returned to his handsome but not luxurious residence near Central Park, adjoining his father's. The diversions of the day were a walk before dinner and a quiet evening at home, when he would entertain his few friends with a violin solo. He married Miss Abby Aldrich, daughter of Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, one of the leaders in the United States Senate, who was regarded as the chief defender in that body of the interests of the Standard Oil company and its allied corporation, and as the chief opponent of President Roosevelt in his Anti-Trust campaign. A daughter was born in 1903, and the birth of a son and heir—John D. Rockefeller III.—in the spring of 1906 was the cause of great family rejoicing, and brought the eldest Mr. Rockefeller from his retirement at Lakewood, where he had created the sublimity of the Missouri Attorney-General, who sought to compel him to give evidence upon the Standard Oil Company's affairs.

Soon after John D. Rockefeller, jun., entered actively into business he invested money on his own account in leather, and by a quick manipulation of the market, made a coup of a few hundred thousand dollars. He thus proved that he had inherited the money-making ability of his father, of whom he was the mental and physical replica. Self-control, precision, secretiveness were the key-notes in the character of the two men alike. The son worked with the steadiness and regularity of a timepiece, and as unemotionally. As he demonstrated his financial ability he was put into one board of directors after another. Besides being a director of the Standard Oil Company, he took a share as a director in the management of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Missouri Pacific, the National City Bank, through which the Standard Oil Company's financial operations, the American Lumber Company, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and when the United States Steel Corporation was formed his name was speedily added to the directorate. When he became president of the American Postal and Newspaper Tube Company he took special interest in its development, and planned the running of connecting conductors between every branch post-office and the central depot both in New York and elsewhere.

Whether it was encouraging, and production, or the distribution of oil, young Rockefeller set himself to master the details of each business. Not being content, his close application told upon his health, and in the course of 1904 he was compelled to take a tour in Europe. Hitherto he had taken little other recreation than he found at the Rockefeller estate on the Pocantico

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Hills, where it was his custom to get up early in the morning to chop wood. By the advice of his physicians two years later he sought to re-establish his health by horse-riding, and undertook a tour in company with Mr. Percy Rockefeller, a cousin of the same age as himself, through the lake country of the Berkshires, passing under his family name of Davison, and meeting with the ordinary adventures at country inns, where his modest ménage betrayed no sign of the possessor of innumerable millions.

So much has been heard of the Bible class of Mr. Rockefeller that it is only necessary to mention it to illustrate the religious side of his character. He carries on this class of 250 members at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, to which he and his father belong, with the same patient devotion he displays in his Broadway office. As leader of the class he gives a series of addresses, illustrating the lessons of the Bible history. They are such as might be expected from a successful merchant brought up on strictly moral principles, but show little trace of originality of thought. His attendance at the meetings of the class since his return from his European tour for health has become less frequent, his absence being attributed to the necessity for relaxation from his multifarious business preoccupations which have brought on the same many of nervous dyspepsia from which his father suffered for many years. Take his father, he has sought restoration to physical health in golf and outdoor exercise, for which the big Rockefeller estate on the Pocantico Hills near Haverlytown, offers every facility. Mr. Rockefeller, jun., first bought the country house and grounds of 500 acres in 1884, and has added to the estate, until it consists of more than 6000 acres. The new family mansion being built will enjoy a superb prospect, overlooking the Hudson, while, stretching to the north, the historical Sleepy Hollow, which has been added to the domain, is laid out in a chain of lakes. A sunken rose garden, to be filled with the rarest shrubs and flowers, is to be one of the features of the place. It was designed by the junior Rockefeller, who intends to make it a hobby. A villa on the estate, built for him by his father, is the country home of the younger members of the Rockefeller family, and here, where large sums have been spent in reclaiming waste lands, the making of miles of wooded driveways, and looking the estate with game, while the utmost care is taken to maintain the strictest privacy, the John D. Rockefellers, father and son, find a quiet retreat from the world of finance and daily with the baby Third, heir-presumptive to the millions flowing from the oil monopoly.—*Evening Standard.*

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong.—15th July, Sunday, 3th after Trinity. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Festival: Venite, Stainer; Psalm, Cooke, Woodward; Pulpit: Te Deum, Gadsby, in E flat; Benediction, Garrett in the Antiphon, "Sing Praises," Gounod; Hymn, 195. Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Garrett in E; Hymn, 272. Evensong (5.45 p.m.). Responses, Festival; Psalm, Oakley; Magnificat, Cooke (15th morning); Nunc Dimittis, Dupuis (15th morning); Hymns, 215, 217, 31. A/N—Hymn 196, verses 1 and 2, unison; 2 and 4, harmony; 3, men only.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road West, Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Venite, Stainer; 2d Deum, Woodward; Hymns, 4, 311, 537, and 225. Holy Communion 12.15. Evening Prayer 6.30. Magnificat, Jackson; Nunc Dimittis, Foster; Hymns, 409, 413, 360, and 18.

The Church Lunch Dayspring, will call on ships carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to the service, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 1030 and 6), returning afterwards. The "Answering Bannant" is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided. Sunday School 10—10.45 a.m.

ASHLEY ROAD HALL, Kowloon, No. 6, Ground Floor.—Services, Lord's Day, 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, 12.15 p.m., Bible Class, Thursday 7 p.m. General Meeting, Saturday 7 p.m., Par. Meeting.

St. Joseph's Church, Canton Road (Roman Catholic), Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

UNION Church, Kennedy Road, Minister: Rev. C. H. Hickling. 11 a.m. Worship, Hymn 17, Chant 57, Hymns 522, 284. 6 p.m. Worship, Hymns 393, 615, 286, 197, 361. Thursday 8 to 10 p.m. Pastor at home. Friday 8 p.m. Christian Endeavour Society, Subject, "The Backslider restored."

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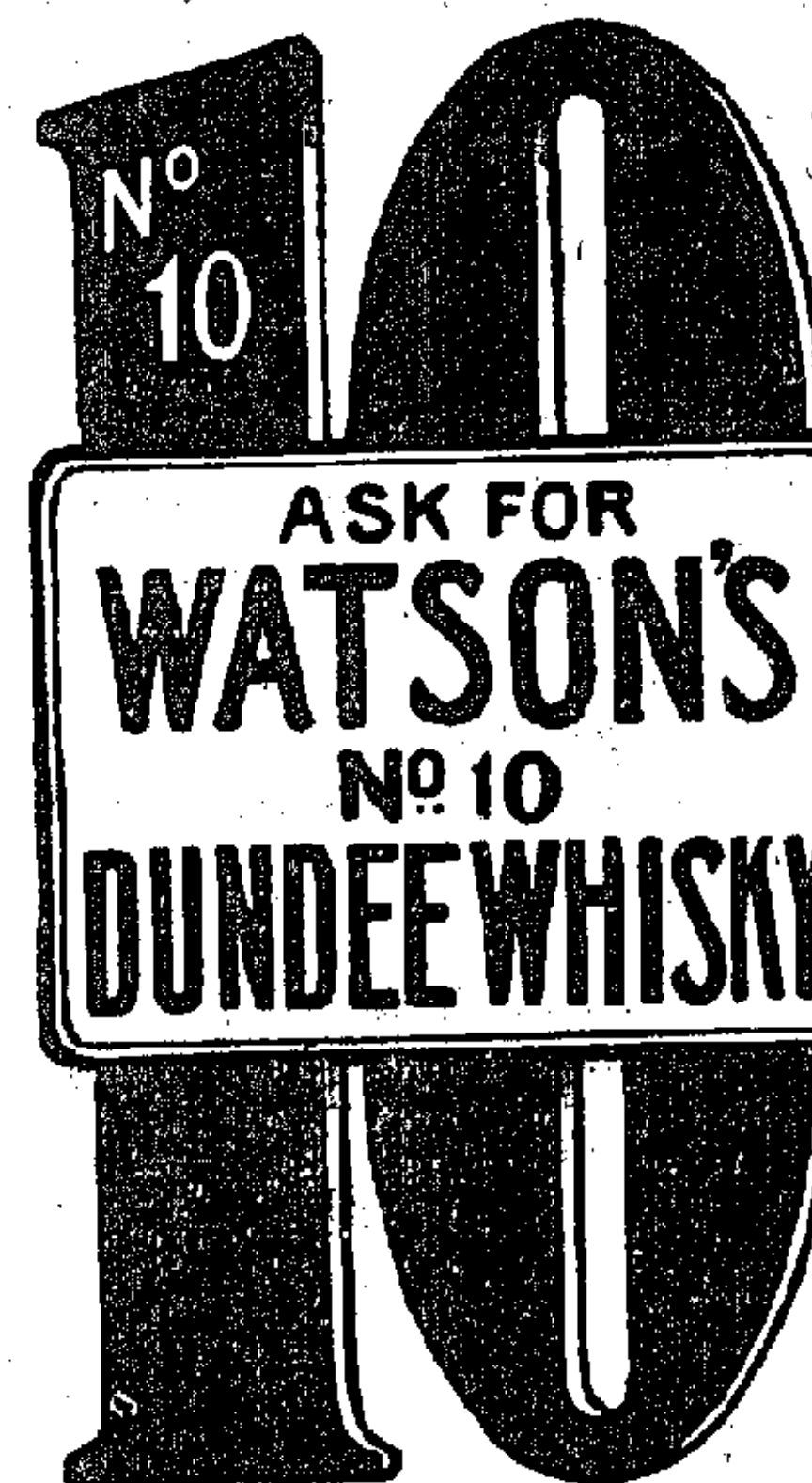
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Bourbon, French str., 300, Lo Bail, 13th July.
 Saigon 8th July, General—Chinese.
 Carl, Diederichsen, German steamer, 774,
 Schalk, 13th July—Haiphong 10th July.
 Rio, Nelson & Co.
 Foxley, British str., 2,772, Hatchard, 13th
 July—New York 17th May and Singapore
 7th July, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 Haiching, British str., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins,
 13th July—Fochow 10th July, Amoy
 11th and Swatow 12th, General—Douglas
 Lapeak & Co.
 HANSON, British steamer, 13th July, from
 Canton.
 HAN, French str., 759, P. Morloe, 13th July
 Haiphong 10th July and Hoihow 12th
 July, Rio and General—A. R. Marty.
 KWANGTA, Chinese steamer, 13th July, from
 Canton.
 LARIES, British str., 1,344, R. Williams, 12th
 July—Singapore 7th July, General.
 Butterfield & Swire.
 PRONT, Norwegian steamer, 13th July, from
 Canton.
 QUINTA, German str., 985, E. Frahm, 13th
 July—Bangkok 4th July, Rio and General.
 Siemens & Co.
 SIANSI, British str., 1,228, F. Boyd, 13th July
 Shanghai 8th July, General, Butter-
 field & Swire.
 TEAN, British str., 1,346, Sommerfeld, 13th
 July—Manila 19th July, General—Butter-
 field & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office
 July 13th.
 Chuchow, British str., for Amoy.
 Delta, British str., for Europe.
 Fochow, British str., for Shanghai.
 Haiching, British str., for Haiphong.
 Haiching, British str., for Shanghai.
 Haiching, British str., for Tientsin.
 Laries, British str., for Shanghai.
 Pront, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 Siansi, British str., for Canton.
 Tean, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

Amoy, German str., for Haiphong.
 Amoy-Saxon, British str., for New York.
 Chuchow, Chinese str., for Canton.
 Fochow, Norwegian str., for Coast Ports.
 Gierd, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 Gierd, British str., for Saigon.
 Haiching, British str., for Amoy.
 KANSAI MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 KANSAI MARU, Jap. str., for Hongkong.
 KANSAI MARU, Jap. str., for Australia.
 LARIES, British str., for Manila.
 NEMANTIA, German str., for Port Said.
 SARISE, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Tean reports: Light to fresh
 breeze, fine and clear with moderate sea.
 The British str. Haiching reports: Moderate
 to fresh S.W. winds and fine clear weather.

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"DELTA,"
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 Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this
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 at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the
 above ports in connection with the Company's
 steamer, 6,525 tons, from Colombo.
 Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is
 secured before departure from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and
 Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
 transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer
 proceeding direct to Marseilles and London,
 other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
 from Bombay by the R.M.S. Himalaya, due
 in London on 26th August.
 Parcels will be received at this Office until
 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
 and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply to
 E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1906. [1]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
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 FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"
 Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for
 the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 15th inst.,
 at 10 A.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS LAPEAK & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 13th July, 1906. [111]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE.

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 TAWAO, LAHAD DATU, LABUAN,
 JOLO, ZAMBOANGA AND MENADO.

THE Departure of the Steamship

"BORNEO,"
 Captain F. Sembill, (ready to load on Monday,
 the 10th inst.) will leave on TUESDAY,
 the 17th inst., at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
 MELCHERS & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th July, 1906. [15]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

HONGKONG-SWATOW-BANGKOK LINE.

FOR BANGKOK VIA SWATOW.

THE Chartered Steamship

"PROMETHEUS,"
 Captain Cornhill, will be despatched on
 or about TUESDAY, 17th inst., at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 14th July, 1906. [1413]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked
 "k" nearest Hongkong "b" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m" and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blako Pier. 3. From Blako Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

| DESTINATION | VESSEL'S NAME | FLAG & REG. | BERTH | CAPTAIN | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO | TO BE DESPATCHED |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL. | DELTA | Brit. str. | — | C. L. Daniel | P. & O. S. N. Co. | To-day, at Noon. |
| LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c. | JAPAN | Brit. str. | — | E. B. S. Noley | P. & O. S. N. Co. | About 19th inst. |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP. | PROMETHEUS | Brit. str. | 1 m. | — | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 17th inst. |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP. | PINOCY | Brit. str. | 1 m. | — | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 31st inst. |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP. | ORPHEUS | Brit. str. | 1 m. | — | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 14th Aug. |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP. | ACHILLES | Brit. str. | 1 m. | — | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 23rd Aug. |
| MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL. | SEYDLITZ | Ger. str. | — | Charbonnel | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES | On 24th inst., at 1 p.m. |
| BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL. | SEYDLITZ | Ger. str. | — | Dewers | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES | On 18th inst., at Noon. |
| ODessa | SEYDLITZ | Ger. str. | — | — | — | About 21st inst. |
| HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c. | SCHWABENBURG | Ger. str. | k.w. | Eckhorn | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 24th inst. |
| HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c. | ALBESIA | Ger. str. | k.w. | Luning | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 7th Aug. |
| HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c. | SPEZIA | Ger. str. | k.w. | Muller | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 14th Aug. |
| HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & LIVERPOOL. | ALCINOUS | Brit. str. | 1 m. | — | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 30th Aug. |
| COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS. | NORDKAP | Dan. str. | — | Bruck | MELCHERS & Co. | About 20th inst. |
| TRIESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c. | CHINA | Aus. str. | — | Damianovich | SANDER, WIELER & Co. | On 2nd Aug., p.m. |
| NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG. | SILESIA | Ger. str. | k.w. | Bahle | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 4th Sept. |
| NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG. | SCANDIA | Ger. str. | k.w. | V. Dohren | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 18th Sept. |
| GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL. | TYGERS | Brit. str. | 1 m. | — | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 20th inst. |
| GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL. | TYGERS | Brit. str. | 1 m. | — | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | About 23rd inst. |
| BOSTON & NEW YORK. | JESERIC | Brit. str. | — | Thompson | ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. | About 25th inst. |
| NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL. | LOWTHER CASTLE | Brit. str. | — | — | DODWELL & Co., Ltd. | About 20th Aug. |
| NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL. | JOHN HARDIE | Am. str. | — | — | — | About 20th Aug. |
| NEW YORK | ALBENGA | Ger. str. | — | Petersen | CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co. | About 25th Aug. |
| VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c. | MONTEAGLE | Brit. str. | 1 m. | — | CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co. | On 18th inst. |
| VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c. | EMPEROR OF CHINA | Brit. str. | 2 m. | — | CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co. | On 1st Aug. |
| VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN. | SHAWMUT | Am. str. | — | E. V. Roberts | DODWELL & Co., Ltd. | On 27th inst. |
| VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN. | TELEMACHUS | Brit. str. | 1 m. | — | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 4th Aug. |
| PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI, &c. | ADARIA | Ger. str. | — | Metzenhain | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 14th Aug., at Noon. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA. | CHINTA | Brit. str. | 1 m. | — | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 18th inst. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA. | PRINZ SIGISMUND | Ger. str. | — | Lenz | MELCHERS & Co. | On 24th inst., at Noon. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA. | EMPIRE | Brit. str. | — | St. John George | GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. | On 28th inst., at Noon. |
| NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK. | DAPHNE | Ger. str. | k.w. | — | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | End of July. |
| YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE. | SUNDA | Brit. str. | — | G. M. Montford, R.N. | P. & O. S. N. Co. | About 22nd inst. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE. | SIBIRIEN | Dan. str. | — | — | MELCHERS & Co. | About 27th inst. |
| YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO. | DAKOTAH | Brit. str. | — | — | SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. | About 10th Aug. |
| TIENSIN | CHITSAING | Brit. str. | — | — | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. | On 17th inst., at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW. | LIANGCHOW | Brit. str. | 1 m. | — | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | To-day. |
| SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE. | SOSHU MARU | Jap. str. | — | T. Sumaga | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA | On 17th inst., at 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE. | SAMBA | Ger. str. | k.w. | — | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 18th inst. |
| SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE. | P. R. LUTPOLD | Ger. str. | — | — | MELCHERS & Co. | On 18th inst. |
| SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE. | AUSTRIA | Aus. str. | — | — | SANDER, WIELER & Co. | On 20th inst., p.m. |
| SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE. | SAXONIA | Ger. str. | k.w. | — | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 25th inst. |
| TAMUJIA VIA SWATOW & AMOY. | JOSHU MARU | Jap. str. | — | H. Ohta | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA | To-morrow, at 10 A.M. |
| TAMUJIA VIA SWATOW & AMOY. | MASAN MARU | Jap. str. | — | S. Tagami | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA | On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M. |
| AMPOY VIA SWATOW & AMOY. | AKASHI MARU | Jap. str. | — | K. Ohta | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA | On 25th inst., at 10 A.M. |
| AMPOY VIA SWATOW & AMOY. | HAICHING | Brit. str. | 2 h. | A. E. Hodgins | DOUGLAS LAPEAK & Co. | To-morrow, at 10 A.M. |
| AMPOY VIA SWATOW & AMOY. | ZAFIRO | Brit. str. | — | R. Bodger | SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. | To-day, at Noon. |
| AMPOY VIA SWATOW & AMOY. | TEAN | Brit. str. | — | — | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 17th inst. |
| AMPOY VIA SWATOW & AMOY. | RUBI | Brit. str. | — | R. Almond | SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. | On 21st inst., at Noon. |
| AMPOY VIA SWATOW & AMOY. | KATFONG | Brit. str. | 1 m. | — | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 18th inst. |
| AMPOY VIA SWATOW & AMOY. | BORNO | Ger. str. | — | F. Sembill | MELCHERS & Co. | On 17th inst., at Noon. |
| AMPOY VIA SWATOW & AMOY. | PROMETHEUS | Brit. str. | — | Cornhillson | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | About 17th inst., Noon. |
| AMPOY VIA SWATOW & AMOY. | NAMANTIA | Brit. str. | — | Norris | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. | On 17th inst., at 3 p.m. |
| AMPOY VIA SWATOW & AMOY. | MAWARRI | Brit. str. | — | — | SANDER, WIELER & Co. | On 20th inst., p.m. |
| AMPOY VIA SWATOW & AMOY. | TOIFANAS | Dut. str. | — | — | JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE | Quick despatch. |

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL | REMARKS. |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS | DELTA | Noon, 14th July | See Special of Call |
| LONDON & ANTWERP | C. L. Daniel | July | Advertisement. |
| LONDON & ANTWERP | E. B. S. Noley | July | Freight and Passage. |
| YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE | SUNDA | About 22nd July | Freight and Passage. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | G. M. Montford, R.N. | July | Freight and Passage. |

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SHANGHAI VIA INLAND PORTLAND, OREGON.

SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP TONS. CAPTAIN TO SAIL AT NOON

"ANABIA" 4,483 Metzenhain August 14th, 1906.

"ARAGONIA" 5,198 Ernst September 1st, 1906.

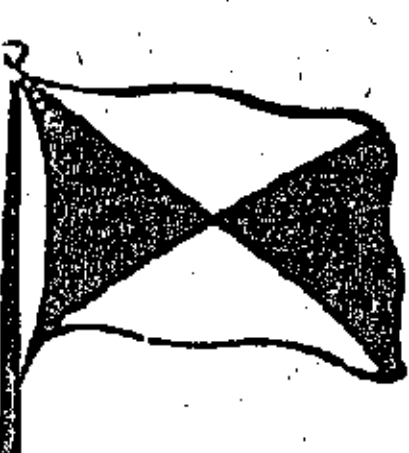
"NICOMEDIA" 4,370 G. Meisner September 13th, 1906.

"NUMANTIA" 4,370 Feldmann October 9th, 1906.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and to Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, ACTING GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1906. [3]



HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and Staterooms. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| STEAMSHIP | TONS. | CAPTAIN | FOR | SAILING DATE. |
|-----------|-------|---------|-----|---------------|
|-----------|-------|---------|-----|---------------|

ZAFIRO 2540 R. Rodger Manila On 14th July, Noon.

RUBI 2540 R. Almond Manila On 21st July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1906. [15]



HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "JOHN HARDIE" ... About 20th August.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong, 29th June, 1906. [19]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

HOME LINE—OUTWARD.

| STEAMERS | DESTINATION | TO SAIL |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| SAMBIA | SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE | 18th July |
| SAXONIA | SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE | 25th July |
| SILESIA | SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE | 3rd Aug. |
| SCANDIA | SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE | 9th Aug. |

HOME LINE—HOMeward.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

| STEAMERS | DESTINATION | TO SAIL |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| * SCHWARZBURG | HAVRE and HAMBURG | On 24th July |
| * ALESIA | HAVRE and HAMBURG | On 7th Aug. |
| * SPEZIA | HAVRE and HAMBURG | On 14th Aug. |
| * SILESIA | NAPLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG | On 4th Sept. |
| * SCANDIA | NAPLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG | On 18th Sept. |

"RHENANIA" Capt. von Hoff.

This steamer, specially built for the tropics, has splendid accommodation for first class passengers. Very large, well ventilated cabin, each provided with 2 beds (no bunks, sofa, table, 2 ward-ropes, 2 wash-basins, electric fans, etc.). Large elegantly furnished saloon, smoking room, etc. The steamer is lighted throughout by electricity & carries Doctor, Stewardess & Washerman. The "RHENANIA" is to run regularly from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Suez, Port Said, Naples, Havre and Hamburg, to be followed by "HAMBURG," "HOHENSTAUFEN," "SCANDIA" and "SILESIA."

COAST SERVICE.

DAPHNE NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK. End of July. Freight & Passengers.

For Freight and Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE.

For Steamers of the Coast Service Marked * to SIEMSEN & CO.

[12]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer | Tons. | Captain | Sailing Date. |
|---------|-------|---------|---------------|
|---------|-------|---------|---------------|

SHAWMUT 9,606 E. V. Roberts On 27th July.

TREMONT 9,606 T. W. Garlick On 22nd August.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to—

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, 25th April, 1906. [17]

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA," Captain Binnler, will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Princes Building, Hongkong, 12th July, 1906. [1]</

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is com-
manded by the Queen to thank Mr.
Darlington for a copy of his Hand-
book."

"Nothing better could be wished for."—
British Weekly.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—
Daily Chronicle.
Visitors to London should use
DARLINGTON'S

DARLINGTON'S
LONDON "A brilliant book."—*The Times*.
 "Particularly good."—*Academy*.
 BY E. C. COOK & Enlarged Edition
 AND E. T. COOK, M.A. 5s.
ENVIRONS 24 Maps and Plans
 of the Environs of London.

DEVON AND CORNWALL. 50 Illustrations.
12 Maps; 5s.

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Inland roads, W. Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Middlesex, London, and the Home Counties.

Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Trawsfynydd, and
Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli,
Llandudno, Rhyl, Bettws-y-coed, Isle
Wight, and Channel Islands should send
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK - 1s. each
1s. THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD

A Handbook to the leading novels through
 the World.
 Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO
 LONDON: SIMPKIN & CO.
 AN APPEAL.

THE SISTERS who direct St. ANTON CONVENT at Macao will be very thankful to Shop-keepers, Linen-drappers, Clothiers Tailors in Hongkong, Macao, and elsewhere will send to them remnants of material, to be made into dresses and any piece

Those who send will thus, at no cost to themselves, afford the numerous hands in want, especially the little ones, opportunity for employment for pieces of cloth.

of a square inch, can be stitched together very pretty pieces of work made out of cloth that would otherwise be thrown away. The articles are bought by charitable persons and the Sisters are thus helped to keep up their manufacturing establishment, which is maintained

the alms of friends and in a great measure the earnings of the girls themselves, who by no means an idle life within the town walls.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1904.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICE

July 12th

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

BUTCHER MEAT.

| | | |
|------|-------------------------------|-----|
| 肉類龍尼 | Mei Lung Pa Yuk—Beef, sirloin | |
| | & prime cut | lb. |
| 肉牛鹹 | Ham Ngau Yok—Canned Beef .. | |
| 肉牛燒 | Shiu Ngau Yok—Roast Beef.... | |

| | |
|----|----------------------------------|
| 牛肉 | Ngau Lam—Brest of Beef..... |
| 牛腩 | Tong Yok—Beef for soup..... |
| 肉片 | Ngau Yok Pa—Beef Steak..... |
| 肉丸 | Ngau Yok Ch'ong—Sausages.... |
| 牛腦 | Ngau Nô—Bullock's Brains per set |
| | Ngau Lek—Beef Steak, Sirloin .. |
| | Ngau Lo—Bullock's Tongue, fresh |

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------|--------|----|
| 有牛頭 | Hām Ngau Lo— | " | corned | " |
| 頭牛 | Ngau Tau— | Bullock's Head | ... | " |
| 心牛 | Ngau Sam— | " | Heart | lb |
| 兩牛盤 | Hām Ngau Kin— | Best Hump, | | |
| | salt | | | |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 牛 | Ngau Kok--Bullock's Feet ... | 牛 | Ngau Kok--Bullock's Feet ... |
| 牛 | Ngau Ju--Bullock's Kidney ... | 牛 | Ngau Ju--Bullock's Kidney ... |
| 牛 | Ngau Mei--Bullock's Tail ... | 牛 | Ngau Mei--Bullock's Tail ... |
| 牛 | Ngau Kon--Bullock's Liver ... | 牛 | Ngau Kon--Bullock's Liver ... |
| 牛 | Ngau T'á--Bullock's Tripe, | 牛 | Ngau T'á--Bullock's Tripe, |
| | undressed, | | undressed, |
| 牛 | Ngau T'ai T'ai Kok--Calves, | 牛 | Ngau T'ai T'ai Kok--Calves, |

| | | |
|----|---------------------------|----|
| 羊頭 | Yong T'au—Sheep's Head | 80 |
| 羊心 | Yong Sam—Sheep's Heart | 11 |
| 羊手 | Yong Shau—Mutton Shoulder | |
| 羊比 | Yong Pe—Leg of Mutton | |
| 羊牌 | Yong Pai Kwat—Mutton Chop | 1 |
| 羊頭 | head and Feet | 80 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Yong Lu—Sheeps' Kidneys ... | 羊 |
| Yong Kon—Sheeps' Liver ... | 肝 |
| Chü Kok—Pigs' Feet | 蹄 |
| Chü No—Pig Brains | 腦 |
| Chü Tsap—Pigs' Ears | 耳 |
| Chü Tsau—Pigs' Heads | 頭 |
| Chü Lu—Pigs' Kidneys | 腎 |

| | | |
|-------|----|-------------------------------|
| Go- | 豬 | Chau Yu—Pigs' Kidney |
| and | 骨 | Chau Pui Kwat—Pork Chop |
| ated | 心 | Chai Sam—Pig's Heart |
| ten | 肝 | Chiu Kon—Pig's Liver |
| which | 仔 | Chiu Tsai—Sucking Pigs (to |
| name | | order) |
| | 冰牛 | Shung Ngu Yau—Beef Suet |

| | |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| 油羊生 | Shang Yōng Yau—Mutton Suet |
| 仔牛 | Ngau Tsui—Veal |
| 臘腩牛 | Ngau Láp Ch'óng—Beef Sausages |
| 臘腩牛 | Ngau Láp Ch'óng—Veal .. |
| | POULTRY. |
| 仔雞 | Kai Tsui—Chicken |

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|----|
| 國語 | Sin Kai—Capons | en |
| 越班 | Pan Kau—Doves | en |
| 鴨水城 | Sang Sheng Shou Ap—Wild Ducks | en |
| 鴨 | Ap—Ducks | en |
| 雞 | Kai Tan—Hen's Eggs | da |
| 雞 | Kai—Fowls, Canton | da |
| 雞 | Hoi Nam Kai—Fowls, Hainan | da |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 鴨 | Ngao—Geese | 鴨 | Ngao—Geese |
| 鴨 | Shong Hoi Ya Ngao—Geese, Wild | 鴨 | Shong Hoi Ya Ngao—Geese, Wild |
| 鴨 | Shanghai | 鴨 | Shanghai |
| 鴨 | Pak Kip—Pigeons | 鴨 | Pak Kip—Pigeons |
| 鴨 | Om Ch'au—Quail | 鴨 | Om Ch'au—Quail |

| | | | |
|------|----|-----------------------------|---|
| Used | 仔地 | Tō Teā—Hire | |
| | 山雞 | Shān Kāi—Pheasant | |
| | 鴿 | Chā Kū—Pidgeon | 鴿 |
| | 花禾 | Wō Fā Tsōk—Rice Birds | 禾 |
| eel. | 沙 | Sā Tā'oi—Snipe | 沙 |
| 19 | 水 | Shōi Ap—Teal | |
| | 公雞 | Fōng Kāi Kung—Turkeys, Cock | |

| | |
|-----|---|
| 公魚火 | For Kai Mo--Turkeys, Hon... |
| 魚火 | Fish. |
| 魚鰱 | Kai Yu--Barbel |
| 魚鰱 | Pin Yu--Bream |
| 魚水淡 | Tam--ho Yu--Canton Fresh-water Fish |

| | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| 魚 | 鯉 | le Qū—Carp..... |
| 魚 | 鰱 | Chōk Yā—Cat Fish..... |
| 魚 | 鰻 | Man Yū—Codfish..... |
| 蟹 | | Hai—Crabs..... |
| 魚 | 鱸 | Man Yū—Cuttle Fish..... |
| 魚 | 鱸 | Chū Máng Yā—Dab..... |
| 魚 | 沙 | Wong Mei Lun—Dace..... |

| | |
|----|--|
| 鮫魚 | Tit Tó Shá—Dog Fish..... |
| 鰻魚 | Hoi Sin—Eels, Conger |
| 鮮鰻 | Tsin Shui Sin—Eels, Fresh water |
| | Wong San—Eels, Yellow |
| 鰻田 | T'in Kai—Frogs |

| | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 石斑 | Shak Pan—Garoupa |
| 魚白 | Pak Kap Yu—Gudgeon |
| | Tso Pak Yu—Herrings |
| | Hulibut |
| 花黃 | Wong Fa Yü—Labrus |
| 龍蝦 | Lung Ha—Lobsters |
| 魚 | Shi Yu—Mackerel |

Leamen
 L.H.P.
 OSER
 ready
 1175

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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) were determined using the method of Arar and Collins (1987). The concentration of Chl *a* and Chl *b* was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 仁香 | Hang Yang—Almonds | 14 |
| 金果 | Kam Shan Ping Ko—Apples, California | 15 |
| 平果 | Tsin Tsun Pin Ko—Apples, C. Too | 15 |
| 果 | Tung—Apples, small, Chefoo | 15 |
| 果 | Pan—Chu—Apples, C. Utah | 15 |
| 果 | Maxon—Apples, each | 15 |
| 果 | Yat Pan Ping Ko—Apples, Japanese | 15 |
| 果 | Shung Shing Hoang Tsai—Bananas, fragrant, Canton | 15 |
| 果 | Sung—Hoang Tsai—Bananas, bristly, Macao | 15 |
| 果 | Tai Tsai—Caranbols | 15 |
| 果 | Pung Tung—Cheenuts, Chinese | 15 |
| 果 | Yo Tze—Coconuts | 15 |
| 果 | Pai Tsai—Grapes | 15 |
| 果 | Sung—Lemons, Chinese | 15 |
| 果 | Kam Shan Ping Ko—Lemons, American | 15 |
| 果 | Chi—Lichus, Fresh | 15 |

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|----------|------|
| 乾荔枝 | Lai Chi K'un—Lichees | lb. | 15 |
| 乾荔枝 | Ning Mung—Limon, Saige | lb. | 5 |
| 乾荔枝 | Lai Sung—Mung—Mango, Manila | each | 1 |
| 乾荔枝 | On Nan Mung—Mango, Si-tsun | „ | 12 |
| 干竹山 | Shan Chik Tsz—Mung postuma | doz. | 25 |
| | per 100 | „ | 1st |
| 瓜西 | Yang Shi Kwa—Water Melon | „ | 1 |
| 瓜西 | Shi Kwa—Water Melons | lb. | 1 |
| 瓜西 | Hong Kwa—Musk Melon | „ | 1 |
| | American | „ | each |
| | Passion Fruit, American | per doz. | 5 |
| 干竹山 | Mangosteen | „ | 1 |
| | Papaw | lb. | 15 |
| | 2nd. | „ | 7 |
| 蜜白 | Pak Lau—Olives | „ | 1 |
| 蜜白 | Ch'ang—Oranges, Canton, Sweet | „ | 20 |
| 歐洲洲 | Chiu Chau Ch'ang—Oranges | „ | 1 |
| | Swatow | „ | 1 |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| 棉花 | Tim Sā Kāt—Cotton | — |
| 細綢 | Chin Sāt—Silk | — |
| 綢緞 | Chin Sāt—Mandarin | — |
| 花生 | Pā Shang—Peanuts | 10 |
| 梨雪梨 | Shai Sāt Lī—Pears, American | — |
| 鮮魷 | Sin Tāi—Pearl, Cooking, Canton | 6 |
| 鮮魷 | Sin Tāi—Pearl, Canton | 22 |
| 鮮魷 | Hung Tāi—Persimmon | — |
| 鮮魷 | Hung Lāi—Plums, S. & W. | — |
| 鳳梨 | Pun Tī (Lo Lo Pineapple) | 16 |
| 鳳梨 | Pineapple Coong only—2d. | 10 |
| 薯 | 3rd. | — |
| 薯 | Tai Tān—Plumkins | 2 |
| 薯 | Luk Yau—Pumpkin, Amoy | each 18 |
| 薯 | Chin Lōi, Luk Yau—Pumpkin, Siam | 18 |
| 薯 | Sin Hōp Lōi—Walnuts, Fresh | 18 |
| 薯 | Hōp Lōi—Walnuts, Green | 12 |
| VEGETABLES, &c. | | |
| 竹筴 | Shanghāi Yā Chi Chūk— | — |
| 菜 | Artichoke, Shanghai | — |
| 菜 | Loong Sōi Tōi—Asparagus, doz. | — |

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---|
| 菜芽 | Yau Phei—Beans, Sprout | 7 |
| 菜瓜 | Tau Kok— " Long | 7 |
| 菜豆 | Mia Tau— " Broad | 7 |
| 菜膽 | Pin Tau— " French, 3 hai | 7 |
| 菜蘭 | O Moon— Bin—Tau—Beans, | 7 |
| 菜銀枝 | Hung Tau Te'o—Basket | 8 |
| 彩雲 | Kau Chan—Cane Shoots—bundle | 8 |
| 彩豆 | Tsing Ke—Brinjal, Green | 8 |
| 菜元 | Yuen Ko— " Red | 8 |
| 菜瓜 | Pak Te'o—Brassica | 8 |
| 菜瓜 | Buk Shung—Bamboo Shoots | 8 |
| 菜瓜 | Kai Te'o—Cabbage | 8 |
| 菜芥 | Shai Kai Te'o— " Shanghai | 8 |
| 菜 | Kom Sin—Carrots | 8 |
| 菜蘭 | Ye Te'o Fsi—Cauliflower | 8 |
| 菜蘭 | Ta Ye Te'o Fsi— " Large Size | 8 |
| 菜蘭 | Chung Ye Te'o Fsi—Cauliflower | 8 |
| 菜 | Mod—Si | 8 |
| 菜 | Can Twai—Celery, China | 8 |
| 菜 | Young Can Twai—Celery, Eng. | 8 |

| | |
|------|---|
| 威實 | Fu Kwa—Bitter Squash |
| 成春 | Kon Lat Chui—Chilies, Dried |
| 綠花瓜 | Tsing Lat Tsau—Chilies, Green |
| 綠花紅 | Tsang Kwai—Cucumbers |
| 時菜豆腐 | Kā Li Tsoi Liu—Curry Stuff, English |
| 銀魚 | Chung Tau—Garlic |
| 老薑 | Lō Keung—Ginger, old |
| 蔥子 | Tse Koung—Onions, green |
| 馬蹄 | Tsing Tau—Green Sals |
| 力能 | Kan Lik—Horse Radish, Sh'hai |
| 米通 | Suk Mai—Sweet Corn |
| 生得 | Yeung Shang Tsoi—Lettuce...piece Mush Melon |
| 苣荬菜 | Shang Tsai—Kale—Mustard Greens, fresh |
| 茄毛 | Mó Ke—Ochra |
| 蒜苗 | Yung Teung Tau—Onions, U'bay, Shang Tsai—Onions, Green ... |
| 鹹蛋 | Yang run Tsung Tau—Onions, |

| | | |
|------|-----------------------------|----|
| 烟苗海上 | Shanghai T'ung Tzu Unions, | " |
| | Shanghai | " |
| 葱毛 | hō-kua—Okroes, | " |
| | Yuen Kuen Si—Paraley, Eng. | " |
| | Bunde | " |
| 甘薯洲 | Kochoo Shu Tsai—Potatoes, | " |
| | Kochoo | lb |
| 甘薯海上 | Shanghai Shu Tsai—Potatoes, | " |
| | Shanghai | lb |
| 甘薯木 | Yut Pan Shu Tsai—Potatoes, | " |
| | Japanese | " |
| 甘薯門 | O Muz Shu Tsai— | " |
| | Macao | " |
| 甘薯菜 | Ke Shu Tsai—Potatoes, | " |
| | American | " |
| 番薯 | Pan Shu—Potatoes, Sweet | " |
| 菜 | Tung Hua—Pumpkin, | " |
| 菜 | Chi Tsai—Turnip, | " |
| 菜 | Hung Lo Tsai—Radish, | " |
| 菜 | Ko Tsai—Subage Root, | " |
| 菜 | Kou Ts'ung Tsai—Shalots, | lb |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-------|----|
| 菜膽 | Yai Ts'oi—Spinach | ..... | 1 |
| 魚子 | Fai Tau—Eggs | ..... | 2 |
| 茄 | Pau Ke—Tomatoes | ..... | 3 |
| 茄苗 | Lo Pak—Spinach | ..... | 4 |
| 茄苗 | Tau Kok..... | ..... | 5 |
| 茄苗 | Liu Ngau—Lily Root | ..... | 6 |
| 茄苗 | Yeung Lo Pak—Turnips, Eng. | ..... | 7 |
| 茄苗 | Tsit Kwa—Vegetable marrow, | ..... | 8 |
| | American | ..... | 9 |
| 茄苗 | Ma Tsui—Chinese chestnuts | ..... | 10 |
| 茄苗 | Common | ..... | 11 |
| 茄苗 | Kwei Lam Ma Tsui—Water | ..... | 12 |
| 茄苗 | Chestnuts, Mandarin | ..... | 13 |
| 茄苗 | Sai Yeung Ts'oi—Water Cresses | ..... | 14 |
| 茄苗 | Tai Shui—Fennel | ..... | 15 |
| | C. W. BERRY, | ..... | 16 |
| | Inspector of Markets | ..... | 17 |

G. A. Woodcock,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.
HALS for the Concerned, at 10A. Des. Vaux
e. 131, First Street, E.C.